THE " AMERICAN" is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly in advance. No paper discontin-

ued till ALL arrearages are paid.

No subscriptions received for a less period than SIX MONTHS. All communications or letters on business relating to the office, to insure attention, must be POST PAID.

The following new translation of the celebrated "Marseilles Hymn," is the best we have yet met with :

The Marsellles Hymn.

Ox, countrymen, on, for the day-The proud day of g'o'y is come! See, the Tyrant's red banners in battle array Are raised, and he dares to strike home! Hark! will you not—can you not hear The foe's fast approaching a'arms! They come! 'tis to wrest from us all we hold dea And slaughter our sons in our arms!

To arms, gallant Frenchmen! to arm! 'Tis the hou Of freedom;—march on in the pride of your power, And fight, 'till the foe to your fury shall yield, And his life-blood dye deeply hill, valley and field.

Say, whom do these traitors oppose?

These Kings league! together for id?

Who for years have o'r whelmed us with Tyran-

And are forging fresh chains for us still ! 'I's France they have dared to enthal! Tis France they have dured to disgrace! Oh! shame on us, countrymen, shame on us all.

If we cringe to so dastard a rac.! To arms! &c.

Tremble, ye traiters, whose schemes Are alike by all parties abhorred, Tremble! for roused from your particide dreams Ye shall soon mee: your fitting reward! We are soldiers-nay, conquerors all! Past dishonor we're sworn to effice, And, re'y on it, fast as one hero shall full, Another shall rise in his place. To arms! &c.

Ye Frenchmen—the noble—the brave— Who can weep, e'en in war's stern alarms, Spare spare the poor, helpless, and penitent slave, Who is marshalled against you in arms! But no pity for Bouille's stern band, Who, with reckless and tiger-like force,

Would fain tear to atoms their own native land, With ut e'en a pang of remorse. To arms! &c. We will speed on our glorious career,

When our vet rans are low in the tomb,

But their patriot deeds, when they fought with us here, . In our memory forever shall bloom:
'Twas their just, their magnanimous boast,
That for us they lived, battled, and died; And we'll either averge them on Tyranny's host, Or be laid, to a man, by their side. To arms! &c.

Freedom! dear freedom, sustain Our hopes of revenge for the past, And grant that our banner, o'er till and o'er plain, In triumph may fl at to the list! Grant, too, that our foes may b hold, Ere death by his seal on their eyes, Our success in the parriet cause we uphold, And which dearer than ever we prize. To arm.! &c.

> From the Casket. The Secret Agent.

A STORY OF THE PRESCH RESTORATION.

Tue friends of the Restoration were beginning to recover from the alarm of the hundred days, and a numerous society, composed of discontented Imperialists was assembled at the Hotel of the Duc de R-. The conversation turned on the eclipsed glories of the Tuilleries, and the difficulty of effecting a junction between the old and new nowere thrown open, and an attendant, perceive that I am very near the truth; in a loud voice, announced a messenger from the King. At these words so M. le Duc, I ask again the man's every one arose, for they considered name? that a message brought by an officer of the household must be an advance toward reconciliation. The gentleman approached the master of the house, and bowing, placed a billet sealed with the royal arms, in his hand. The Duke broke the seal, and read the contents to his guests. There were but two lines: "The King will receive the Duc de

R-, to-morrow after mass. Signed Louis XVIII." After the departure of the messenger, not 4,382,000 francs !

various conjectures were formed respecting this first overture from the court, and it was late before the party ty seperated, having first agreed to meet on the following evening, to learn the result of the important interview. The Duke, on rising next morning, took up the Odes of Horace, and read over some of the most remarkable passages-the flatterer; and when dressing, desired his valet to take more than usual pains with his coiffure. Arrived at the Tuilleries, this favorite minister of the Emperor, who was accustomed to the homage of an obsequious crowd, had now Duke:to elbow his way as he best might, in order to arrive at the door of the sanctum sanctorum. He was announced. and the King waved his hand to Messrs. Blacas, Lachatre, and Ambrogeax, who retired smiling. The door closed after the Duke to tremble, and return the them, and the great subject of the empire found himself tete-a-tete with the King of France.

Be seated, M. le Duc. Majesty's presence!

Sit down, I tell you, for I have much to say, and the Duke obeyed with an ter, his eyes fixed on the paper, I am hour.

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despatism. - JEFFERSON.

By Masser & Elsely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, November 21, 1840.

Vol. I .- No. X.

self in an attitude to listen with attention | correspondence in your hands, Sire; to the monarch.

You were a long time Minister of Police to Bonaparte, M. le Duc ! Sire, his Majesty, the Emperor, honored me by naming me of his coun-

Far be it from me to blame_your devotion : I honor faithful servants. But prince, and you are now my subject,

me of some importance. Will your Majesty put my zeal to the

The question I am about to ask of The Duke bowed.

It is the misfortune of princes to be surrounded by traitors; not only in relieve, and again I appeal to your sincerity.

I shall obey your Majesty!

betrayed his unfortunate master at sence, Hartwell, and corresponded with you! I did not expect this question, muttered the ex minister of Police, turning pale.

Sir, I wait your answer!

I am profoundly grieved that I cannot obey your majesty in this particular -honor condemns me to be silent.

Darkness brings counsel, Duc de R-, therefore, I will give you till to morrow, when I hope, for your interest as well as mine, that you will be more conformable!

The Duke, on regaining his hotel, shut himself in his cabinet, and refused to see any of the numerous visitors, whom curiosity had brought to his door.

The following day, he again presented himself before the King. Well, M. induced a resolve to oblige me.

I have spent the night, Sire, in regretting that your Majesty had not tried my devotion by requiring a possibility.

Then you persist in your refusal Irrevocably, Sire.

Perhaps we may have the means of rendering you more accommodating. Do you know this writing ! continued the monarch, taking from his bureau a packet of letters.

That writing is mine!

And this ? It is also mine; your Majesty greatly surprizes me !

Examine those papers, Monsieur, if you please; you will find that I have in my hand the whole of your correspondence with your agent at Hartwell. You but I would have it from your lips,

Will your majesty be pleased to pity my embarrassment.

Instead of convicting and punishing one unworthy person, would you rather that my suspicions should attach to all the companions of my exile.

The Duke lamented the awkward situation he was placed in.

To relieve your scruples, shall I tell you the amount of the sums which you transmitted to your emissary-was it

Good heaven! exclaimed the Duke. who can have informed your Majes-

Have I been rightly informed? I cannot deny the exactitude of the statement!

And yet you hesitate ! Will your Majesty permit me to

Not yet, M. le Duc :--presently. I see that to triumph over unconquerable obstinacy, I must resort to other means! And the monarch wrote the following question, and then placed it before the

"The King of France desires the Duc de R-to divulge the name of the traitor who sold his secrets at Hart- two hundred feet in diameter. The well."

The character of the writing caused paper to Louis, who immediately added these words:-

"If the Duc de R- resists the orders of his King, he will, perhaps, Sire, it is my duty to stand in your yield to the entreaties of his best friend

-the Duc de Blacas ?"

expression of respect, and placed him- | confounded-that name of Blacas-my that writing is similar; my ideas are wholly confused; I know not-

And you would have the solution of the enigma from me. I will be more communicative than you, M. le Duc Know then that the spy of Bonaparte, your correspondent at Hartwell, was no other than Louis XVIII, King of France has recovered her legitimate France and Navarre. Necessity taught me to disguise my writing. The sums Duc de R—, in that character, I ask of money received from you were dis-of you a piece of service, which is to tributed in relieving the distresses of tributed in relieving the distresses of my poor emigrants, who were suffering from privations of all kinds; and thus you contributed to a good work unknowingly. The secret was confided you, must be answered with sincerity. to only one friend, my faithful Blacas; and you evinced want of tact when you selected him, Monsieur le Duc. How could you think that a gentleman so prosperity, but in adversity. I am in nobly descended could sell his sovedoubt on a point which you alone can reign for gold, and become that hateful thing-A SPY ?

The Duc de R- completely abashed, bowed, and withdrew without Well, then, it is my pleasure that you reply; and a smile of malicious triumph do not quit my presence until you have lighted up the features of the Monarch told me the name of the wretch who as the fallen ex-minister left his pre-

From the Huntingdon Advocate.

Execution of Robert M'Conaghy.

This wretched man, the murderer of Brown's family, suffered the awful penalty of the law, on the 6th inst. He was executed in the Jail Yard, a few minutes before three o'clock, P. M. Although the execution could not be fully witnessed, by those curious to see its novelty, and the unparallelled enormity of the crime which caused it, it attracted a very large crowd, which swarmed around the jail, until the wretched being atoned for the blood of his kindred with his own. The scene without impressed us firmly with the belief that the recent change in the law upon the subject, was a change for the worse. Was nan oven opposen to phone executions, seeing and feeling that much of the awful solemnity and time of the scene was taken away by the change, and no alleged evil remedied, were ready to join us in our opinion. No one, otherwise, EXCEPT THE CULPRITwho, we are credibly informed, rejoiced in the fact, that the walls had been raised so high as to shield him in his ignomy from the piercing gaze of the

Down to the hour of his execution, nay to the very moment the drop fell, he stubbornly persisted in asserting his innocence. All hopes of his making any acknowledgment was entirely removed by his sullen and dogged conduct. He was taken upon the scaffold; every thing was adjusted; the moment arrived; the drop fell! and not a word confessed. But the rope broke, and instead of hanging, very much to his own astonishment, we suppose, he found himself upon the ground under the gallows! He thought he was clear;" but the illusion was present with him but a moment. He was immediately taken upon the gallows again and every thing made ready; the drop about to fall! when he begged for time "to talk a little," and proceeded to make a full and detailed confession of his crimes to the clergymen present, Mr. Brown and Peebles, who reduced it to writing in his own words, as he made it, and who will cause it to be published for the benefit of his wife and children. His confession, it is said, casts yet deeper and darker shades of cruelty over the bloody affair!

He had scarcely concluded his confession, when the last minute that the execution could be delayed, arrived, and he was again swung off and paid his life a forfeiture for his crimes!

THAMES TUNNEL .- The famous and justly celebrated Thames Tunnel, as is well known, is now near completion. The mode of egress is to be by a spiral staircase, for foot passengers. The carriage way is to be also spiral, and gradients of the road will be about one in twenty-five, forming an inclination by no means inconveniently steep, indeed less so than some of our streets. [London Sun.

A machine has been invented in Maryland, by which the farmers there have husked and shelled their Gracious powers! cried the ex-minis- corn at the rate of forty bushels per

FROM THE POTTSVILLE EMPORIUM. Anthracite Coal For Iron.

Our readers, particularly those of this r g on will find in the su' joined extract, matter of much value and peculiar inter s', and for which we are indebted to A. B. White, Esqr. of M unt Carb n .-It is evidently written by one who is in imately acquainted with the process of generating steam by means of Anthacite Coal, and we only regret that the late hour at which it was received with want of room in our columns, precludes the possibility of

noticing it more in detail at this time. Extract from a letter written by a distinguished scientific gentleman in Edinburg, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated

Епінвово' Ост. 15, 1840.

"I was yesterday invited to witness some experimen's with Amthracite with the view of determining its evaporating powers—the combustion being maintained by air heared to the temperature of about 220° Fah't .- by Bell's pa ent appar tos. It is well known that Anthrac'te, though it can be burned in open fire-places merely for the purpose of heating apartments, yet cannot be u el with facility in common furnaces with the view of raising steam. unless it be previously heated or unless it be supplied with bot air. He ce the great value of the Bell patent apparatus for e usumi g this kind of coal. When Anthracite is thrown on the fire of a common furnace there is immediately a decrepitation, but when thrown on the fire of the Bell apparatus there is no decrepitation-combustion being li vely with the flame, and ca-ity maintained. The Anthracite used for these experiments, was of an inferior description; from analysis it was found to consist, viz:-

Of moisture. 4.4 Volatile matter. 13.6 " Carbon, 71.4 " Earthly and metallic incombustible matter. 10.6

100." From the analysis of other kinds of Anthracit containing besides volatile ingredients upwards of 92 per cent of Carbon, and from the quantity of Oxygen found to be necessary for the combination with the inflammable ingredients, the evaporative power has been found to be equal to that of pure Carbon! Hence the authracite with which there are to 12.3, being therefore deficient by 12 per cent in evaporative power. These experimen s wers conducted by a very able chemist of this c ty (Dr. Fyfe) whose character for accuracy in such matters i well known to the public. I shall therefore not enter into any further minuctive respecting them, but just

more than 6.22 pounds to the pound of fucl."

Petroleum Oil Well. About 10 years since, whilst boring for salt water. near Kuksville, Ky., after penetrating through solid rock upwards of 200 feet, a fountain of pure oil was struck which was thrown up more than 12 bottles when filled and tigh ly cook at. Upon exposure to the air it assumes a greenish hue. It is extremely volatile; has a pungent and inducenbable smell, and tastes much like the heart of pitch

For a short time after the discovery, a small quantity of the oil would flow, whilst pumping the solt water, which led to the impression that it could always be drawn by pumping. But subscquent attempts to obtain it, except by a spintaneous flow, have entirely fuiled. There have be n two such fives within the two list years. The last commenced on the 4 h of July last, and continued about six weeks, during which time twenty beriefs of oil were obtained. The oil and salt was ter with which it is invariably combined, these flows are faced up by the gas above 200 feet in the pump, and thence through the spout into a covered trough, where the water soon becomes dis no gaged, and settles at the bottom whilst the oil is readily skimmed from the surface. A rumbling neise resembling distant thunder un formly at ends the flowing of the oil, whilst the gas which is then visible every day at the top of the pump, leads the passing stranger to enquire whether the well is on fir .- N. O. Bulletin.

During the French Revolution, it was related of to such a pitch, that the horses of her carriage had silver boes.

Extraordinary Surgical Operation.

The French Physicians and Surgeons are admitted as a body to be the most during and skilful in the word; but we were not pr pared to hear of such a miracle in surgery as the following ;-which is given in a late Paris paper :

A most extraordinary operation was perf rmed the other day by Dr. Jules Guerin, on a young gentleman twenty-two years of age, who had all his muscles and tendons so dreadfully contracted that his knees were drawn up to his chin, his arms contorted, and his body the jie ure of most hideous deformity. The doctor determined, after studying the case, to operate upon him by the sub-cutaneous section of his muscles; and a large party-of the most eminent medical men of the capital, as well as some from Russia and Germany, were invited to be resent at the operation. The patient, it may be at once premised, bore the while with the greatest

The operation was conducted throughout with the greatest sang feoid and courage; nothing but the cric cric of the bistouri was heard, or a faint sigh from the patient. When the poor fellow was thus untied, his limbs were stretched out, and his c urse of clinical treatment commenced. In the evening he slept soundly, had no fever, and is now nearly recovered from his wounds .- Paris paper.

From Florida.

The Apalachicola Gazette of the 24th uit, says : men were taken on suspicion of aiding the Indians in the small way abroad, in their degredations on the fives and property of The English take a contract to shoot down Car-

this morning, we learn that a party of Indians at- who cry up war are those who find their account in tacked the plantation of Col. Gambie in I they fi hing in troubled water. Depend upon it that permitted her to escape.

Chandeller.

to observe that while Anthracise evaporates upwards of their Hall, is now up, and shows the inginuity bequeathing to your children enermous debt, which of 10 rounds water to the pound of fuel, the com- and taste of our own mechanics. The beauty of their government being saddled with, it will, like an mon bituminous Scotch coal does not evaporate this piece of workin nship, we conceive, is only es overlo de coach that comes to a bit of rock, jok, qualled by the taste and symbolical order with waggle, and capsize, which it is constructed. From its base, the chandelier rises in thirreen rows, emblematic of the thir teen original States. At the top of the outer, is thirteen faces, each containing two lamps. Above this is another row of lamps, making in all seventysix. Above the lamps is the coat of arms of the fect above the surface of the earth. Although in twenty-six States, as they entered the Union; and quantity somewhat aquated after a discharge of a the whole is capped with the Engle. This Chandefew minutes, during which it was supposed to lier opproaches in splendor that of the famous chandischarge 75 gallous a minute, it still continued to delier in the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans; but flow for several days successively. The well being it is not so large by half, though exceeding in size on the margin and the mouth of a small Creek that in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Hooper, the ma- full sail; the Irishman ran along the shore and kept emptying into Cum'erland river, the oil soon found ker, kindly gave us the following particulars: There its way thinker, and for a long time covered its was used in its construction about ten thousand surface. Some contlemen below an fied a torch pieces of glass. Its cost is \$4,500. Height 19 feet. when the surface of the river blazed, and the flames Diameter 13. Weight, (including counterbalance.) soon climed the most elevated cliffs, and scorched about 7,500-chandelier alone 3 500. As an or the summit of the loftiest trees. It ignites freely nament to the House, it is beautiful; as an agent a d produces a flame as brilliant as gav. Its quali- for light it is useful; and cas a candle set upon a ties were then unknown; but a quantity was bar- bushel," it may throw occasional gleams of brightreled, most of which soon leaked out. It is so pen- ness over the dark rays of political wrath that someetrating as to be difficult to confine in a worden times disgree that Hall. The chandelier was light- The Ladies.—Constanty invading our territory vessel, and has so much gas as frequently to burst ed on Wednesday night last, and made a most and inducing descripes from our ranks: May glaring appearance. We cannot divine how any every member of "our club" be on the alert to Hon, member can n w be at a less for light on any take the fair culprits and bring them to trial; and subject; and we sincerely hope, that ail good men when they come to court may they join issue and and true, will see at once through political intrigues never be nonsuited. and out short all unnecesary debate and barriers to bulsiness-whether by the light of this chandelier or by the light of reason, and the cryings of justice The workmanship refl cas great credit on Mr. Hopper; and as an American job, we think it will bear comparison with any thing foreign. Our own mechanics and manufacturers only want encouragement, to rise above all competitors. We will also mention, that the roll by which it is suspended is insile hollow, to admit of the use of gas at any fe-

> RETURN OF A PRENCU PAINONER FROM SIREnia .- The Courner de Lyons of September 30, has the following : "From time to time there arrives in deed, it ought to have been woodcock by the length France one of these brave soldiers of the grand ar- of your bill. mee who were believed to have died in the rampaign of 1812, but were detained prisoners by Rusis. Yeste day one of these old solders presented himself at our Hoted de Ville, coming from Siveria, and being about to fix his residence at Lyons."

INCREASE OF OUR POPULATION .- The number of persons who arrived in this country from foreign ports in 1839, was 76,000. Of these, 70,000 were Madame Du The, that she carried her extravagance | for igners: 44,000 from Great Britain and Ireland; 19,000 from Germany, and 7,000 from France. Of the number 47,000 arrived at New York, 10,000

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

Every subsequent insertion, Yearly Advertisements, (with the privilege of alteration) one column \$25; half column, \$18, three squares, \$12; two squares, \$8; one square, \$5. Without the privilege of alteration a liberal di count wil be made,
Advertisements left without directions as to the

length of time they are to be published, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accords

Trixtoen lines make a rquare.

at New Orleans, 6 000 at Baltimore, 4,000 at Philadelphia, and 3,000 at Boston. 143 were clergymen, and 154 physicians. The number which will be added to our population during the present year, will exceed 100,000. The emigration to this country in the next ten years, will amount each year to a number sufficient to constitute a State.

Sam Slick's Notions on Europe-The following are the opinions of the Clockmaker upon the state of Europe :

The fict is, those Wiseacres on the other side have enjoyed peace so long, that the've grown tired of it. It's a blessing that becomes cheap, and, like a glut of herrings, nobody will thank you for a dish of them as a gift. It's always the way; their legis-

lators and politicians have laid it down for gospel, that peace can't be wholesome if it's kept beyond a certain number of years; they think it like hung game, which at last breeds maggets. So each country, after a long feed, jumps up quite vicious, snar's and looks round to see where it can give its neighbor a snap. The driest bone is enough for them to quarrel for. First they're ready to go to loggerheads because a hot-headed skipper rinces out the immortal tri color flag with sea-water; then they squablile over a lot of sulphur, till they're ready to take fire instanter; and then comes this burning of their m oths with another man's porridge. Five nations play at puss in the corner, and the one tha 's left out grows crusty and shows fight. In the A few days since in Middle Florids, three white meanwhile each carries on a contraband business

our citizens. It seems a company of men were on los' men, and butter a ditapidated town in India, a secut in search of Indians, accompanied by several The French virtue is shocked at the wickedness f of the blood houn's, and were led by several trails the Algerines, and bundle them out to make room to the house of these men, which at length induced for a colony of its own, where, for want of water the commanding officer to have them arrested, and privileges, the hot soil must be irrigated with s 1on examination, found they had scarcely freed them- diers' blood and laborers' sweat. Then the Muse . selves from the paint with which they had been vites must take a turn in India just to warm their painted to prevent desection. They also found, on hands, till there's something doing elsewhere. Now still closer examination, the proofs of their connex. what does all this blustering and bullying come to ! ion with the Indians, and will no doubt be dealt by does it take off a single tax? Not one, I'm darned, ac o ding'y. This is, we believe, the first arrest c. Dues it make the people contented and happy ! ver made of white men for a connexion of the kind. Not so much as you cou'd put in your eye. Diand is a convincing proof of the utility of the dogs." pend upon it that peace is one of the very greatest By the steamboat Louiss, Capt. Smith, arrived of national ble sings. Depend upon it that the a find nation on the debit side. Depend upon it, the froit you'll reap from a bloody seedy time in the m ending of arts and manufactures—the binder of This handsome piece of workmanship by Mr. of knowledge from going ahead-the leading of the Hooper, of Boston, which was ordered by the H use people into ideas of extravagar ce and persous speof Representatives at their last session, for the use culation-the draining of the Treasury-and the

Deristrioss .- While a philosophical lecturer was describing the nature of gas, a lady inquired of a gentleman what he meant by Oxy-gin and Hudro-gin! or what was the difference in gin! " My dear Madam," said he, " by oxy-gin we mean pure gin, and by hydro-gin, we mean gin and water."

STRIPPING TO IT .- An Irishman from the boos. having to put a letter on board a vessel, arrived t-o late, for the barge had put off for the vessel wi h a up with the boat. As it was going to weather the point, they lowered sail; the fellow being nearly exausted, gave up the chase, crying, "arrah, honey! if you're going to strip to it, the devil himself can't catch you !"

ATTENTION THE PAIR!-The following tou-t was drunk at the dinner of the "Bachelar" Chib

EXCRUCIATING .- A working man recently fell from a building near Quen Victoria, and was crushed to death in her sight. The London Globe save of it-" we are happy to state that though her maiesty was much alarmed and excited, no permane & injury to her majesty's health is likely to result." This is like the lady, whose lap-log bit a piece out of a visitor's leg-" Poor dear lattle thing," said its mirtress, "I hope it will not make it sick."

A Loxo Brat.-A traveller stoped at a certain inn to dine. When the bill was presented (which by the way was lengthy) Mr. Host was asked his name. Partridge, sir, replied the landlord. In-

A PLESSER Spor .- The following unpublished tr. n-la ion by Percy Bysshe Shelley, of an epig am of Abulfadiall, recorded in D'Herbelot, is from the last number of the London Sporting Review :-

Hansadan is my native place,
And, I must say, in praise of it,
It ments, for its ugly face,
What every body says of it.

Its children equal its old men in vice and avidity; And they reflect the babes again, in exquisite stupidity.